

PORTLAND INQUIRER.

All Men are Created Equal.--Declaration of Independence.

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Will the unknown writer of the following, please
accept the thanks of a heart whose sorrow is so tenderly
—so truly expressed.—Eo.

For the Portland Inquirer.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF AN ONLY SON.

'Tis past! and the young spirit's fled
To pierce, brighter realms on high;
The last fond parting word is said—
'Twas sad, how sad, that last good-bye.

We list to hear thy silvery voice,
Whose tones were wont to glad our ear,
Whose cheerful words had all rejoiced—
We list in vain! thou art not here.

We miss thee here, thy radiant smile,
That ever illumined our social throng,
Dispel gloom and cheer the while,
Has passed away—'twas sweet—'tis gone!

We miss thee here—all things around
Seem lone and desolate and drear;
Thy vacant chair—thy gray around
Tells the sad tale—thou art not here.

'Twas hard, dear one, to part with thee,
To part to meet on earth no more;
We feel our home can never be—
The happy home it was before.

We'll think of thee and treasure long
The memory of departed years—
When mid the gay and life throng
We'll not forget, thou art not here.

Life's varied scene will soon be o'er;
Its cares, its joys, must shortly close;
Soon 'twill be said, we are no more,
Soon we must take our last repose.

Then may we meet in that bright land,
Which to earth's righteous ones is given,
And join those in that glorious band,
Whose King is God—whose home is heaven.

Falmouth, Sept. 11, 1852.

The Broken Plate.

Lucy Sommers is a little girl about ten years old. A kind good mother she has to guide her youthful steps aright; but she is not always a good, obedient child. Like most children, she at times disobeys and grieves her parents.

Now, my little friend, you must always remember, that when you are naughty, you not only sin against God, and break his commandments, but also make unhappy your father and mother. Besides making yourself wretched, you thus cause sadness to rest upon those who love and watch over you. Strive then to be dutiful, and learn a lesson from the little story I will tell you.

It was a very busy day with Mrs. Sommers, and she called upon her little daughter to assist her, for many were the steps she could save her mother. A pan of nice apples Lucy had just finished paring, when her mother bade her go into the dining-room, and bring from there some butter, at the same time handing her a plate and knife, charging her to be careful, and not drop it. Away ran the little girl, but just as she was closing the door to return to the kitchen; down fell the plate and butter upon the floor. Quickly she gathered up the broken pieces of crockery, and after hiding them, took from the shelf another plate, and then joined her mother.

"What has taken you so long?" asked Mrs. Sommers. "Did you break the plate?" "No," replied the wicked little girl, "I did not." But her blushes, and guilty expression of countenance could not conceal from her mother the truth. But here for a while the matter was dropped.

When Lucy went to bed that night, think you she was happy? By no means. Her heart was heavy. The faithful monitor within, could not be stilled, and when she at last fell asleep, her dreams were troubled, and her sleep disturbed. Early the following morning Mrs. Sommers found the broken plate, where Lucy tried to conceal it, and as Lucy was dressing, her mother entered her chamber, with the fragments in her hand.

Kindly, but seriously, she reproved her child, and leaving her alone, bade her seek forgiveness of her Heavenly Parent, against whom she had likewise sinned. The punishment which prevented her from joining the family around the breakfast table that morning, was not a small one to Lucy, nor was it soon forgotten; and the lesson then learned proved of great benefit to Lucy's heart and character.

A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO A WIFE.

Sir James Mackintosh, the historian, was married early in life, before he had attained fortune or fame, to Miss Catherine Stuart, a young Scotch lady, distinguished more for the excellence of her character than for her personal charms. After eight years of happy wedded life, during which she became the mother of three children, she died. A few days after her death, the bereaved husband wrote to a friend, depicting the character of his wife in the following terms: "I was guided," he observes, "in my choice only by the blind affection of my youth. I found an intelligent companion, and a tender friend, a prudent mistress, the most faithful of wives, and a mother as tender as children ever had the misfortune to lose. I met a woman, who, by the tender management of my weaknesses, gradually corrected the most pernicious of them." She became prudent from affection; and she was taught frugality and economy by her love for me. During the most critical period of my life, she preserved order in my affairs, from the care of which she re-

lieved me. She gently reclaimed me from dissipation; she propped my weak and irresolute nature; she urged my indolence to all the exertions that have been useful and creditable to me; and she was perpetually at hand to admonish my heedlessness or imprudence. To her I owe whatever I am; to her whatever I shall be. In her solicitude for my interest, she never for a moment forgot my feelings, or my character. Even in her occasional resentment, for which I but too often gave her cause, (would to God I could recall those moments!) she had no sullenness nor acrimony. Her feelings were warm and impetuous, but she was placable, tender, and constant. Such was she whom I have lost; and I have lost her when her excellent natural sense was rapidly improving, after eight years of struggle and distress had bound us fast together, and moulded our tempers to each other; when a knowledge of her worth had refined my youthful love into friendship, and before age had deprived it of much of its original ardor. I lost her, alas! the choice of my youth, the partner of my misfortunes, at a moment when I had the prospect of her sharing my better days."—*Home Journal.*

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.

To the Congress of the American Revolutionaries for Europe.

The truly fraternal sympathies which the Germans have universally responded to my words in America, have formed a new tie, connecting me with the cause of German freedom, which I have always regarded as closely concerned, nay, as identical, with the freedom of Hungary and Italy. The fraternal union of these three nations is not only founded on the common endeavor after freedom, but is enforced by the peculiar condition of affairs, and indissolubly established by the logical connection of events. Not that this union excludes other nations from the common object, not that it indicates the sufficiency of these three nations to each other, as able to reject or despise any other friendly hand which is offered to them from whatever quarter—for whose works for the same object, the emancipation of the European Continent from the fetters of despotism, in the spirit of national brotherhood, is always a welcome ally—yet there are nations, who according to the nature of things, are unable to fight in the front ranks of the battle against tyrants, and on the other hand, there is also a nation which is called by its position to strike the decisive blow against absolutism with all its abominations. A few days, perhaps, only a few hours, will suffice to determine the fate of France by a sudden revolution, without compelling her to conduct a long and bloody war against oppression, and when once she rouses herself from the iron sleep in which she has been sunk, the electric shock of freedom will thrill through all nations as heretofore. But Germany, Hungary and Italy cannot, like France, obtain their freedom with a single blow—here it is not the reward of a brief revolution, but of a protracted war—and the enemy with whom the combat is to be waged is always the same—it is the perjured dynasty of the house of Austria, whose yoke from Hamburg to Pharus, and from the Rhine to the Red Tower, weighs down every effort for freedom. So long as this power remains unbroken, neither Germany, nor Hungary, nor Italy can be free. The freedom of each of these three nations depends on the freedom of the other two; it is only this common freedom that can guarantee the permanence and security of each. The common enemy, the necessity of co-operation, and the natural utility of any isolated attempt, present the foundation on which the league of Italy, Germany, and Hungary is established, and which completely identifies their efforts for freedom.

From this point of view, I can communicate to you many encouraging facts, of course confining myself to such as admit of publicity. American travelers, and among them one of your German fellow-countrymen, who have lately returned from Hungary, state that the people are prepared to rise en masse on the first summons, against their oppressors: toward the Americans there can be no reserve in regard to the future and the impending conflict; it is not a secret conspiracy which is here at work, but a general national resolution which is everywhere shown, and which can scarcely assume a more decided form by waiting.

In Germany, the idea of a republic is daily gaining ground—the necessity of united action is more clearly established; and this is the more surprising, inasmuch as by reason of the historical progress of the nation in separate portions, a combined organization appears far more difficult here than anywhere else; while in the East, Russia is busy with a crisis in the Turkish Empire, and seems likely soon to occupy it, so that to my own astonishment, the opinion which I publicly expressed at Boston and Syracuse is verified, and the political complications present themselves in immediate prospect, which are necessarily favorable to the freedom of the people.

Wherever we cast our glance, we must come to the conclusion that the moment for action is at hand—that it is time for the friends of Europe in America to be ready for the duty which may be imposed upon them.

If I correctly understand the object of the Revolution-League which meets in Congress at Wheeling, it has a two-fold direction—one relating to the internal affairs of the Germans in America—the other, to their action in regard to foreign affairs. In respect to the first, I hope that the Germans in America, conscious that

they hold the balance of power in their hands, have not thrown their influence unconditionally into the scale, but true to the Philadelphia platform, have obtained from their candidate a pledge that he will carry out the principles, which, powerfully furthering the cause of popular emancipation in Europe, also involve the honor and interest of America. If they have not already done this, permit me to remind them, that as the decisive moment approaches, an independent position becomes the more important, and that if they unconditionally pledge themselves in advance to a party leader, it may be long before the mass of German citizens in the United States will be again in a condition to exercise so great an influence as at present.

In regard to the external direction of the League, it is first of all necessary to create the means of action, and then, to "choose the right men," who shall give these means the proper application. The material aid to the preparations for the conflict daily becomes more necessary, as the day for action draws nearer and nearer. These means may be summed up in a single word—money. With sufficient money, it is easy to effect a decisive intervention in the fate of Europe, while with inadequate means, even the greatest energy of action can produce only half-way results, which, on account of their ineffectual character, will in the long run require more victims than would have been necessary had a vigorous blow been struck at the right time. Confiding in the sympathy of the Germans in America, who have so nobly and effectively taken up the cause of Hungary, upon my departure from America I entrusted the general agency of the Hungarian Loan to the German Committee in Philadelphia; and the instructions which I left with my friend Dr. Tudemann, in that city, will show that it was not my intention to apply the avails of that loan exclusively to my own country, but in the spirit of brotherhood alliance between the three nations, am ready to place a portion of the means at the disposal of the Revolution League in America, for the special purpose of the emancipation of Germany.

Taking it for granted that it is more easy to carry on and extend a movement already commenced than to start a new one, as so much time would be required even for the material preparations necessary in that case, that perhaps even the most brilliant results would arrive too late, I cannot but express the conviction that if the German American League would effectually and officially promote the objects of the Committee for the Hungarian Loan, the most important results for the special needs of Germany would be soon realized in this way than by striking out any new methods. I am also persuaded that this mode of action will make the most rapid progress also among those American citizens who are not of German origin, and the more, as it gives the greatest chance for individual immunity from temporary sacrifices; and thus much is certain, that whatever may be the private views of individuals in regard to the final issue of the European popular movement, every one must know that a conflict is inevitable, and that the moment the fight commences the Hungarian script which is in circulation will receive a market value, so that it will be possible for those who may find it inconvenient to wait the issue of the war, to realize the value of their stock. Should I be so happy as to obtain the approbation of Congress for these views I have to request, that resolutions may be passed to that effect, and that they may receive the support of the official organ of the League. Meantime I hope, that even if my view should not be shared by the Congress, you will not forget that the fate of my Fatherland is identical with that of Germany, and that you will show to the world with the peculiar German consistency, that the seed which I have sown in America and committed to the trusty charge of the Germans, has not perished in my necessary absence, but under your hands has begun already to put forth shoots.

With regard to the choice of the right men to manage the means that are to be procured, I have often said in America, that the more difficult it is, on account of the historical development of Germany already alluded to, for the national movement to be concentrated in a single individual, the more does the direction of the movement belong in the hands of the collective German citizens in America. Still they only claim this direction, in proportion as they create the means which are necessary to an effectual intervention.—When the means are created, the organs chosen for their management by the Germans of America must remain contiguous to the scene of action. They must take up their residence in Europe. The case is one of so much urgency that I venture earnestly to recommend this circumstance as well as the necessity of a choice, to your consideration. If the League should resolve upon the choice of a Committee consisting of a few, perhaps not more than three German patriots—one from the North, one from the South of Germany, and one who is personally acquainted with the state of things in America, and in case of the last, should honor with their trust that man of the people who possesses the confidence of a great part of Germany, and who certainly has withdrawn only for a short time in order to resume his appropriate functions with fresh power, I hope that on the summons of the League he will gladly exchange his retirement for the post of danger.

As concerns myself,—perfectly aware that a foreigner can take part in the affairs of another nation only so far as the brotherhood of nations and identity of object permit—on whomsoever the choice

of the League shall fall, I shall always be ready to unite with them for counsel and action.

May the spirit of unity direct your proceedings, and under the richest blessing of God, may you have the joy of giving to the republican principle represented by the United States, its true place among the powers of the world, thus securing the glorious future of your adopted country, and gaining for the German name in America the honor of regenerating the freedom of Europe.

L. KOSSUTH.

London, Aug. 31, 1852.

"DEMOCRACY," BY A GERMAN.

Charles Heinzen is the editor of a German paper in New York, and a thorough Democrat. In an Address at Cleveland he took up the question of Freedom in this country, and the position of his late party upon it, with a degree of analytical accuracy and literary power rarely equalled. In it may be seen the indignant grief with which the ablest and best Democrats of Europe look on the old Democratic party in this country, and his reasoning applies with equal power to the Whig party. We give a pungent extract: "brought forth."

"The fact that the 'Democratic party' of the first Republic in the world has, in the face of the world-ruling Czar, and in the year 1852, made the repression of agitation against Slavery a leading article of its platform—this fact has in my eyes something horrible and saddening, that it would be folly to cherish any further faith in humanity, were it not a crime against reason to doubt it.

But I anticipate. Permit me to cast a glance into the past.

Slavery, as you know, is as old as the human race. The first slave was weak woman, and she doubtless will be the last. Among savages, to this day, the wife is the recognized slave of the husband, who regards her in the light of a mere domestic animal. The slavery of men began with war, and in the history of war—a trade of murder—it certainly is a mark of progress. For originally the rule was, to put all to the sword, to make no prisoners. At a later period it was discovered that the victor could employ the vanquished, to his personal advantage if he granted them life, and from that time he made them slaves. The origin of Slavery, as it existed among the Greeks and Romans, as also indeed among the ancient Germans, had at least an appearance of right in its favor. For, grant the right, in man to put an enemy to death, and it follows that the voluntary sparing of life by the victor may be viewed as a rightful means of obtaining a property in him who is spared. Later still, the progress of mankind opened another and a civilized method of obtaining this right of property. Warriors became simple robbers, who stole peaceful men who had done them no injury, and brought them to the trader, whom they had injured still less. The trader examined not the right of the man-stealer, he examined his wares—his two-legged cattle—he found them worth the price—he paid the price, and claimed—who will dare dispute the title?—a human being as his, and sought, neither in the rights of love nor patronage, a foundation for the claim.

Thus have we reached the prosaic ground of North American State Rights—"Southern Rights" and Northern "Democracy." The ancestors of the Democrats purchased their property in human beings—honestly and honorably purchased it—purchased it as gentlemen and citizens, with no protest from owner or advocate—and with ready money indeed, cash down, in silver and in gold—for at that time false bank notes were not; and afterward this property, thus honestly acquired, bore young—like the swine—and increased and multiplied in accordance with the laws of Nature and the command of Scripture—for this human property has this excellence, that it—without effort on the part of the owner—does not remain a dead capital, but bears interest by its own action: so, that property bore young property, and the young property again younger, down to the present hour.

Gentlemen, you are no Communists, and know that property is sacred. And if property in things is sacred, how much more so must be that in man! This is the basis of North American Democracy, and the Constitution stands upon the same side. For there is not a word in the Constitution which declares that stealing men and trading in men are crimes; and that which is not forbidden by the Constitution, according to the platform [of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore] is left to the several States; so that we, if we should pick negro flesh, and make sausages of negro children, would in no respect act unconstitutionally. I challenge you, gentlemen, to show me a single paragraph in the Constitution which forbids any good Democrat the privilege of slaughtering, roasting and pickling the negroes.

No doubt some will say that North America emancipated herself a few dozen years too soon from England, for otherwise she would have been included in that act of Parliament which put an end to slavery in the British Colonies, at an expense of £20,000,000; but in that case what would have become of the North American Democracy? In that case it would have been impossible for 1,000,000 slaveholders—women and children included—to have lorded it over a Republic of 25,000,000 of men; we should have seen no slave-holder in the Presidential

chair; perhaps nominating conventions would not have been invented; we should never have heard of the slave-catching law, and the bloodhounds would have been shut up in the stall instead of the editorial room; we should have had no Baltimore Platform, and the Democracy would have wanted the real soul and actual band of its unity. Universal history is, after all, but the history of human blindness. Greeks and Persians, Romans and Carthaginians, Guelphs and Ghibelines, Protestants and Catholics, Russians and Turks, Germans and French, Hungarians and Austrians—they have fought to the death because the true means of their unity escaped their blindness. Had they known the secret of North American "Democracy," they might have made a compromise, a slave-catching law, &c., and established it as a finality; and then would union have forever been placed upon a firm foundation, and "eternal peace" would have blessed Humanity!

The history of the North American Union, if we penetrate downward to the *punctum saliens*, is a history of the progress of slave-holding. After every revolution, the re-actionary element of the State finds some new point of crystallization, from which it makes its preparations for future rule and drawn to itself all kindred re-actionary forces. The re-actionary crystallization point in North America has always been the holding of slaves, and this has gradually seized upon and made its own all other re-actionary elements.—Its progress has been monstrous, and like all other reaction, it will never find a stopping-place, until it has overcome all opposition, or is itself completely overthrown. This is as certain as the succession of day and night. The means of its progress lie mainly in the Constitution, and its most zealous minions are the Hunker Democrats. Its mightiest, and in its consequences, most important, recent victory is the slave-catching law; and in case Mr. Pierce should become President, the slaveholders would seek not merely to rule, but to subjugate the Union. Much has been said of the dangers to which the Union is exposed; I am of opinion that it never was in greater danger than just now, for the great danger to the Union lies not in attacks upon her Slavery, but in those upon her Freedom."

Let us look a little closer at the signs of the times as they exhibit themselves in the doings of the Baltimore Convention. In the first place, of what spirit was this Convention born?

In the metropolis of a Slave State, after long-continued intrigues and machinations, assemble a number of so-called delegates, who assume the title of delegates of the people—but the majority are nothing but political humbuggers by profession. The delegates of the people have the strange duty to perform of making known to the sovereign people their own will, that they (the people) may bear it well in mind until the Presidential election.—True, the sovereign people are not bound by this instrument, but then read any 'real Democratic' sheet and they will find that whoever adopts not the declarations of the Convention humbuggers is a bad Democrat at bottom—"a traitor to the party." And this is true not only with regard to the candidates nominated by them, but also in regard to the platform and the party principles, which they proclaim any day before the sovereign people.

Thoroughly to humbug the people and to bind the future voters for President perfectly beforehand, the party managers, after the Convention, appoint so-called ratification meetings, that they may in future declare any departure from the decisions of the Convention to be a departure from the will of the people.

For, gentlemen, in the sight of these Conventions nothing is more sacred than the will of the people. The gentlemen at Baltimore knew, for instance, that the will of the majority was in favor of Gen. Cass; and since the will of the people is law, they, obedient to the behests of the Slaveholders, who feared the foreign policy of Cass, chose Gen. Pierce. At all events a General.

Well, then, the candidates selected by the Convention are the Northern Mr. Pierce in conjunction with the Southern Mr. King. No prophet on earth, not even one single German hunker newspaper, had ever thought of Mr. Pierce, who was scarcely known out of his State.—Yet, no sooner was Mr. Pierce put forward as a candidate, than, as if by magic, he at once becomes one of the great ones of earth—fills a large space in all true "Democratic" hearts, and the depths and purity of their love for him becomes boundless. In Germany, they call this sort of thing servility, want of principle, lunacy, &c. In America it is fidelity to party. And if the Convention had nominated the Emperor Souloque, or King Guizo of Dahomy, as their candidate, every real Democrat would have been bound from that moment to love him as the father of his country. Only let a President be secured safe on the points of "Southern Rights" and "Northern Spoil," and all is accomplished which a good partizan and bad Republican can wish. *Fiat proles et perit republica.*

As head of a family, etc., Gen. Pierce may be a very respectable man. This, however, is of more importance than all else that he, as a politician, is an incarnate representative of "Southern Rights," or a cypher before which the slaveholders may place such integers as they please.

South Carolina has not granted her approbation even to Fillmore, who has gone as the farthest in the matters of slave-catching and neutrality; but with

this Gen. Pierce who voluntarily, in a letter to the Convention, declared the *Compromise measures identical with the Constitution and Democracy*,—with him the Secession State is fully satisfied, and under his rule thinks of enriching the Union with a few new Slave States, instead of withdrawing herself from it. A comfortable prospect of the future; but it is—"Democracy!"

But let him who is in doubt what is to be expected under the Presidency of Mr. Pierce, let him read the unexampled platform which, after his nomination was promulgated as the fundamental principles of the "Party." The main points are as follows:

1. The party rejects any general system of "Internal improvements" under the auspices of the Government of the Union; whence it follows that all internal improvements must remain unaccomplished or be carried out by the separate States, in a narrow, sectional spirit.

2. No part of the Union may be benefited to the injury of another;—yet there is no hesitation in making the entire North, through an open violation of the Constitution and of the fundamental right, the hunting-ground of the slave-hunters of the South.

3. Congress has no right to meddle with the question of Slavery; yet it unquestionably has the right to extend Slavery throughout the Union, and make all free men the bloodhounds of such as have broken their chains.

4. The net proceeds of the public lands should be employed for national purposes; hence the public lands ought not to be given away. For the freedom of the public lands, not to speak of other dangers, would in the increase of immigration, especially from Germany, lead soon to the erection of New Free States in the West, and, by this, freedom would gain the preponderance over the slaveholders in Congress.

5. Should the land bill which has passed the House of Representatives hereafter pass the Senate, which must be prevented by any and every means during the administration of President Fillmore, Mr. Pierce can kill it by his veto. Therefore, the Democratic party stands openly for retaining unchecked the power (opposed as it is to all real democratic ideas) which, above all, may be used against any and every anti-compromise resolution.

6. The Democratic party holds the Compromise, that is to say the slave-hunting law, as a "finality" to all eternity; it fastens with Democratic chains, the stead of time, for the everlasting future, to immovable pillars, and "will, (literally, thus) resist all attempts at repealing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made."

"This, (the Democratic Platform) gentlemen, comprehends within itself the harshest sentence which was ever passed upon the Democratic party.

It is the ban of all freedom, an attack upon all human right, a sentence of annihilation against all Democracy. Such language is not republican, it is Russian.

The consequences of this act, should the present so-called Democracy come into power, can be no other than restraint upon the freedom of the Press, restriction of the right of public assembly, and rule of the mob.—Whoever raises his voice against the most accursed institution in the world, against an institution which, not to mention its own objectionable features, poisons all morality, all ideas of human right, all liberty, and all humanity, and renders all progress impossible, he is from this moment put under the ban of the North American Democracy; stamped as a criminal, and denounced to the mob.

In New York, already, a year ago, the Democracy carried matters with so high a hand that the Anti-Slavery Society was forced to hold its peaceful assembly without the city, because democratic rowdiness had threatened to attack them in their usual place of meeting, and so-called Democratic newspapers, such as the "New Yorker Staats Zeitung," the most depraved organ of slave hunting in the Union, exulted over such a victory of the Democracy.

From this time forth, gentlemen, the question will be upon victories, of a totally different nature.

The Slaveholders have now openly in their platform stamped the entire Democratic party as the guard of their tyranny, and their hard-core will look out for the fanaticism of the rude and vulgar.

Should conflict arise, it will be said, the guilt lies in the agitation against Slavery, and this agitation which indirectly saps the foundations of the Constitution, must be checked by special laws. When, through the most shameless sophistry, the Slave-catching law can be promulgated as a necessary consequence, a true interpretation of the Constitution, the reactionary logic needs to go but little farther to prove that a new law of high treason, or one restraining the Press, is necessary to carry out and guarantee the Slave-catching law and the Constitution.

Should the attempt succeed to carry out this criminal sophistry in practice, by means of an additional compromise in Congress—and with Congress, as with the Hunkers, all things are possible—as a further consequence would necessarily follow the increase of the Executive power through the complete subordination of the militia to the President, as Mr. Fillmore has already demanded, at the time more has already demanded, that the twelve negroes in Boston set another at liberty. This would be the probable course of the reaction, a course easily conjectured, from the Baltimore Platform, and that, too, with a good degree of certainty, and thus would the Democratic party have the honor of having forged the yoke of the slave holders.

Gentlemen, I, for my part, assure you that I could bring myself to choose vassalage to the Czar of Russia rather than be a member of a party which calls itself Democratic and Republican, and at the same time brands agitation on the subject of Slavery as criminal. He who adopts a name in accordance with all events, though he follow the most abandoned path; but he who cherishes wickedness under the show of virtue, adds to his crimes both impudence and hypocrisy. The Democratic party, as it now exhibits itself, in spite of the "moral," "liberal" and "progressive" expressions in its platform, has no more of true democracy than the name; and nothing can be more appropriate to it than what its own platform says of the Whig party, "which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity."

I have now in few words shown the character of the Baltimore Platform, in so far as it speaks out. It is, however, characteristic in its silence, and in this regard its silence upon questions of foreign policy is of peculiar significance.

Kossuth, who, in spite of all previous intimations, and all experience, would not believe in the rule of the slaveholders, must now know what he has to hope from the North American Democracy. Differences with Europe work unfavorably upon the Cotton trade, and meddling with European slavery might possibly have a retroactive influence upon that in America; therefore, is neutrality of necessity the foreign policy of the slaveholders, not to speak of the natural sympathy of one tyrant for others. From North America may never be expected the slightest official aid to European liberty so long as the rule of the slave-holder remains unbroken, and nothing is more loathsome than the bullying of so-called democratic sheets, which threaten destruction to European tyrants and at the same time kiss the feet of the slaveholders.

No man, in the present position of affairs, can have stronger motives for earnest consideration of the relations which they sustain to the parties in this country, than our (German) countrymen. Most Germans tend naturally to the Democratic party. But they allow themselves to be deceived through the great names of the past and the original significances which the term Democracy won in the times of the Federalists. That period is past; Jefferson, whom the party claims as its father, would stand appalled, could he stand once more among such degenerate children. The Democratic party is entirely rotten, has completely gone over to slaveholding and hunkerdom.

To all, on which the Germans especially lay the greatest stress—namely, freedom of the public lands, limiting the slaveholding policy, and a decided stand in relation to foreign nations—to all this the Baltimore Platform offers the direct opposite. And this platform, the servile hunker press calls the foundation on which we must "go and build." Let the Russian Czar erect his rule upon the ruins of the Republic, and the servile Hunkers would name Cossackdom a foundation on which to "go on and build." We must "go on and build" in quite a different fashion.

From the struggles of the times a new and sound Democratic party must be brought forth, to which men of right hearts, full of the love of liberty, men of principle and honor, may attach themselves.

CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION.

A great National Congregational Convention was held week before last at Albany, N. Y. Rev. Wm. T. Dwight, pastor of the Third Parish Church in this city, was chosen President. Many topics relating to the general interests of the denomination, were discussed and acted on. Among the most important measures adopted by the Convention, was a declaration repudiating the "Plan of Union," as it is called, an arrangement effected in 1801 between the Presbyterian and Congregational bodies of Connecticut, and subsequently in other States, as a basis of co-operation in certain respects by the churches of these denominations.—The Plan has been found to operate against the interests of Congregationalism and much in favor of Presbyterianism.

Another important measure adopted was a plan for raising \$50,000 for building churches at the West. The first proposition of the plan is, that each Congregational church take up a collection on the first Sabbath in 1853 for this purpose; and that each pastor preach on the subject on that day. Proper provision is made for the collection at one point, and distribution of the money that may be raised to the places where aid may be required. No greater sum than \$500 is to be given to any church, and not anything unless the church is by this aid to be completely out of debt.

A letter was read pending the consideration of the above plan, from Messrs. Bowen & McNamee, of N. York, pledging the sum of \$10,000, provided the whole amount was raised.

A resolution was passed in favor of the general adoption of the "Maine Law."

A majority and a minority report on slavery was presented, and after considerable discussion the subject was recommitted; subsequently the following was presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is the tendency of the gospel wherever it is preached in its purity, to correct all social evils, and to destroy sin in all its forms, and that it is the duty of Missionary Societies to grant aid to churches in slaveholding States, in the support of such ministers only as shall

endeavor with simplicity of purpose, and by a wise direction in their ministry, so to preach the gospel and commend it to the hearts and consciences of men, and so to inculcate the principle and the application of gospel discipline, that it shall have its full effect in awakening and enlightening the

... sense in regard to slavery, and in bringing to pass the speedy abolition of that stupendous wrong; and furthermore, that where such ministers of the gospel have no freedom to speak their convictions, and shall not be received or heard by the people, they should depart from that place and wipe off the dust of their feet as they go.

The meeting is described as one of great interest and harmony, although composed of a very large body of men from widely different and distinct sections of the country. The number of members was 495, of whom 329 were ministers.—*Zion's Advocate.*

Portland Inquirer.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1852.

The Flag of the Free!!



FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN P. HALE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE W. JULIAN,
OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS AT LARGE,
SAMUEL FESSENDEN,
PETER TALBOT.
Dist. 1. CHARLES TRAFFORD.
2. ABRAHAM A. BARKER.
3. THEOPHILUS CUSHEW.
4. DRUMMOND FARNSWORTH.
5. OZIAS BLANCHARD.
6. JONATHAN H. HUSLEY.

THE ARGUS.

Some things are inconceivable, others are indiscreet. The Argus is both. Such a compound of brazen impudence, total absence of the first conception of honor or truth, and disregard of all editorial civility no where else disgraces the New England press—and all the work of church members! Said indeed! In a fair, manly manner we exercised the clearest right and duty of the press in stating what we most sincerely believed and have proved, about a candidate for the highest office in the nation. But for daring thus to do, in fulfillment of the Baltimore covenant to "raise" free discussion at times at us like a score of mad furies fresh from purgatory, assails our personal and religious character with intensest vituperation, and finding nothing else to coveer over it digs up an old outrage on our most recent age by a drunken rowdy, and tries to make something out of it. So perfectly false of blame were we at the time, that the moment the facts were known the press at once vindicated us and fully corrected itself, both in this and other States.—Not a breath has been heard of it since. In another case we prosecuted—the pitiable creature plead guilty, was fined and is now in his grave. In order to show how richly the Argus is earning the deep contempt of every honorable man, we make a few extracts from a generous press at the time. We may yet conclude to send those fellows before a jury if public scorn spurs enough of them.

The *Hallowell Callistocrat* said: "The charge against Mr. W. is false and slanderous, showing a craven spirit and malicious heart."

The *Bath Times* said: "Mr. W. is offence was no offence at all. He had done no more than any man would do under the circumstances, and we only wonder that he did not use more severe measures. No man will think any the less of a man for being attacked by a run-bully."

The *Portland Argus* said: "Mr. W. had suffered a long series of petty annoyances. One must be situated as his family is to appreciate the wear and tear of the thing;" and censured the *Boston Courier* for saying what he did.

The *Bangor Mercury* said: "Mr. W. completely loses himself of all blame."

The *Boston Times* fully corrected its former statement and added: "Mr. W. has done nothing inconsistent with the character of a Christian."

The *Liberty Herald* said: "Mr. W. did no more than was necessary and right."

The *Chronotype* said: "All will sympathize with Mr. W. and only wonder that he did not resort to harsher means to clear his premises.—Most cruel injustice has been done him."

The *Lowell Courier* says "it (a former item) did injustice to that gentleman, (Mr. W.) It gives us pleasure to make a correction of the statement heretofore made."

The *Republican Journal* honorably corrected a previous notice of the matter.

Thus perfectly did the press sympathize with and vindicate us at the time. We leave the Argus and its sub-fagler the *Paris Democrat* to reap the reward of their unsurpassed meanness and shame.

ROSSUTTS letter will be read with interest. He plainly urges his friends to vote for Hale and Julian, because the other parties refuse to adopt or favor his principles. He thus endorses the rule of action which guides anti-slavery men; and he tells the Germans that if they vote for a hostile party they destroy their influence and their cause. To save either they must cast an independent vote. Thus we have Kossuth's approval, as well as the plain common sense of every body else. Voting with a party opposed to your principles is simply voting your self down, and very few men ever get up after that, or ever ought to. But an independent vote preserves your principles, gives them great moral influence now, and makes them powerful in the future.

What a glorious day it will be when we can have a temperance man in the Presidential chair! Mr. Hale is such a man; if all temperance men will vote for him they can elect him. He stated not long since, that he had not drunk

Voting for Scott.

Every effort is employed to induce freemen to vote for Scott. No doubt the electoral vote of this State can be controlled by the joint action of the whig and free soil parties. The whigs should understand this. They could take the eight electoral votes of Maine away from Pierce, and perhaps thereby defeat him just as well as not if they pleased; and in doing so they would violate no principles, but carry out those they long professed. This State could have been given to John P. Hale just as well as not. The fault is theirs. But as for anti-slavery men voting for Scott—it is utterly preposterous—a violation of every free principle—of all party faith and honor and bowing as low as any dough-face at Washington.

Still it is insisted that Scott's administration would be a vast deal less pro-slavery than Pierce's;—that one at least would keep slavery where it is, while the other would not. All this is mere assertion—mere declaration, blown to the winds where it came from by the simple question, *How do you know?* When and where in all our history did the whig party ever show a moral capacity to resist the slave power?—And if any belief of this once existed, where is a shadow of ground for it now? Look over the whole Texas question; over the whole war, the territorial contest; the compromise; and follow them to Baltimore. Where is one particle of evidence that they can be relied on against southern demands? See them fly from both houses of Congress like frightened birds when the scoundrel act was passed. Even one of their own number proposed to send a messenger to tell them the danger was over! And at Baltimore did they not take down the dose which the most rabid southerners brought on ready mixed? Did not one at least half even of the Maine Delegation vote for it against their own pledges? Did not the northern members tamely see a candidate for Vice President though a slave-holder, dropped like a hot potato when it was known that he had simply affirmed the constitutionality of the Proviso.

Who does not know that the present administration, severely censured at the south for defeating the first filibustering campaign, saw with comparative indifference the next ripen to its horrible crisis? There is neither will nor capacity in that party to resist the slave power; nothing is more perfectly demonstrated. All contrary reliance is moon-shine, dreams, shadows. It must be banished, or there is no hope for freedom.

Gen. Scott is zealously supported now at the south as more pro-slavery than Pierce; yet here the effort is made to secure support on precisely opposite grounds! Suppose him elected;—there he is surrounded by the slave power—in its arms willingly bound. The ground of his nomination he must abide by or his party and administration are crushed. An old man, vain and indiscrete, proud of his epaulettes, thoroughly hunker in every element of character, conscious of civil inexperience and his party massacred at Baltimore, what has liberty to hope for? Nothing—nothing!

Away with all this! Stand by the right, and in 1856 we'll see a triumph.

WHIG ARGUMENTS.

The whigs, as usual just before election, are very zealous in their supplications to obtain the votes of freemen. We cannot exactly comprehend the reasons, but they seem to be somewhat thus:

1. The doctrine of original sin is predicable only of a "locofoco;" and it is only by "ordinary generation" that a whig becomes implicated.
2. By the necessary laws of sequence whig renovation always results from being in a majority.
3. As there is no purgatory but a minority, whigs and free soilers ought to do the neighborly thing and help each other out.
4. While the "loco" are servile from instinct, the whigs are so only for the profit of it—in a business way.
5. Free Soilers should consent to be tied on behind the whig cars, as the Irishman tied his pet dog to the rail car, in order to be practical.
6. The whigs mean to cheat the slaveholders whenever they will let them, therefore they should be trusted as reliable.
7. A pro-slavery whig nomination will produce an anti-slavery administration, in the same way as the boy saved the digging of his potatoes by sticking the tops down the other end up.
8. When the whigs say they will "discountenance" disunion, &c., they only mean that they will make up faces at it.
9. The "loco" submitted at Baltimore without protesting; but some of the whigs protested and then submitted.
10. Frank Pierce flinched and General Scott did not.

We believe this decade covers about the whole ground, and if free democrats are not convinced they must be stubborn fellows.

THROWING AWAY VOTES.

Every vote cast for Scott in this State is worse than lost. The whigs talk about carrying the State merely to make their party as strong as possible, but without the remotest idea of anything more. If here and there a green abolitionist can be wheedled and befooled, that is so much clear gain. And if this State could be carried, that would not elect him. We entreat all our readers to keep out of this slough, and keep others out. See that none are misled. We again warn freemen to stand firm now, as the only hope of freedom hereafter.

VICE PRESIDENT.

The past shows that this is something more than nominal. Think of Tyler and Fillmore. Both of the old candidates how are most bitter slaveholders. Scott is an old man with Mexican disease upon him every year, and probably would not live out his term. Pierce at Washington, almost certainly would not, unless he changes his habits, which would be nearly impossible. Don't lose sight of Gram and King the SLAVEHOLDERS.

KEEP OUT OF THE DITCH.

The Whig and Democratic parties throw off all disguise when they announced their National policy at Baltimore, as nothing less would satisfy and secure the co-operation of the Slave Power. Thus the coming administration has pledged the National protection slavery beforehand, and all those who vote with either of the old parties will aid in fulfilling the ignominious mission.

To vote for either of the old parties, under the present circumstances, expecting to aid

The last word.

For the last time we must say to the freemen of Maine, BE FAITHFUL. Your cause is one of the noblest ever committed to human hands. Your candidates are worthy of the cause. Are we worthy of our candidates and our cause?

Be in earnest. Be generous and spend the last days of the canvass in labor God and perishing men.

Induce EVERY FREE VOTER to go to the polls. Leave not a doubtful man unvisited.

See that active men are early at the polls with free votes, and there remain till the counting is done.

Give November 2d to your country.

Stop all false stories on the spot.

Keep cool. "Support the feeble-minded."

Be bold. Be brave—open—frank—determined. Your presence and manly bearing town meeting day is the best anti-slavery speech of the year. No cowering, dodging, half ashamed of yourself. Be courteous but be a Man.

Victories of November 2!!

Victory over the base Compromisers.
Victory over the Scoundrel Act in particular.
Victory over the Covenants with Death at Baltimore.
Victory over the dough-faces.
Victory over the Slave Power.
Victory over Slavery extension.
Victory over gags on Free Speech.
Victory of the Higher Law.
Victory over the enemies of the Constitution.

All these glorious victories are to be gained at the American Ballot-Box next Tuesday, either completely or in certain prospect. No matter who is elected, the future then receives its character. Indeed Freedom has already triumphed over the last grand plot to destroy it. Where now, O compromiser, is your boasted "settlement?"

Friends, seize your Victories!

Is Your Work Well Done?

Four years' work for freedom, and suffering humanity is now about closed forever—is it well done? Will every FREE VOTER be at the polls? That is the question now. If this is not morally certain, spare no pains—no time—no effort to make it sure. Go and secure every doubtful man. Let not ONE vote be lost. It is worth more than gold.

With hundreds in this State this is to be their last presidential vote—their last labor for their country and the slaves. It may be yours. If another effort can be made—one vote more saved, save it! SAVE IT!!

Ballots! Ballots!!

We ask again, is every town supplied?—every back town?—every Plantation? We fear that after election we shall hear of votes lost for want of ballots. If printed votes fail, write a supply from this paper, omitting the place of residence as unnecessary. Those wide awake men at Bangor must take care of all down-east so far as they don't take care of themselves. Arrostook will give a good vote for John P. Hale if it can get a fair chance. Is Hancock supplied? See these things well done.

NON-VOTERS.

There are in this State probably 20,000 legal voters who will not vote next Tuesday,—some for one reason, some for another.—Many of these would vote for freedom were they to vote at all. Will such men do their duty? Why thus despise the highest prerogative of an American citizen? These votes cast at this crisis would have an immense moral value; how can they answer for withholding it? If they will not even cast a vote for public justice and freedom, what are their prayers and professions worth? Look up every one of these men and talk with him. Entreat him not to roll up his priceless talent in a napkin.

DOCUMENTS.

The time is now short in which to operate with documents. Let the friends of FREEDOM, OF VIRTUE and OF RIGHT vote it that every legal voter of EVERY PARTY who will candidly read, has some one or all of these documents. No man can read these speeches without being convinced. Send IMMEDIATELY for the documents, and circulate with your OWN HANDS. Do not trust this important business to others.

SUMNER'S Speech, \$1.25 per 100.
MAN'S
GIDDINGS'S Speech and Platforms, \$1.00 per 100.
HANTOUL'S Speech and Platforms, \$1.50 per 100
THE TWO ALTARS, by Mrs. Stowe, \$1.00 per 100.

The above can be had at this Office, 68 Exchange St, Portland, of Woodbury Davis, Esq., Belfast, and E. F. Duren, Bangor.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

HALE'S PORTRAIT!

For TWO DOLLARS we will send you two splendid portraits of Hon. JOHN P. HALE free of expense and a copy of the Portland Inquirer for one year. Send early.

VOTES for Freedom Electors are ready at TWENTY cts. per hundred, and we send them to you free of cost, on the receipt of the money free of postage.

BALLOTS

For Electors in Lincoln County can be had at Charles Russell's, Front Street, Bath.
For Somerset Co. to be had at B. W. Norris, Esq.'s office, Skowhegan.

PORTRAITS

Mass Meeting of the Free Democracy.

A Mass Meeting of the Free Democracy will be held at Phillips on Friday, Oct. 29th, and at New Sharon, Monday, Nov. 1st, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., in each place, and to continue through the evening. Rev. J. W. Logan, once a slave, will address the meetings.

Mr. Logan is one of the most eloquent and true hearted men who has ever come to New Sharon, and cannot fail to interest all.

Let there be a noble gathering of all who have hearts to feel and hands to labor for the bleeding slave.

Mr. Logan and A. F. Holt will speak at Kingfield, Thursday, Oct. 28th, and at Industry, Saturday, Oct. 30th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and in the evening of each day.

The cause is onward, and if other counties do as well as Franklin at the ballot-box, we shall have a vote that will make the hunkerism of this State quiver in its shoes.

Yours ever,
S. P. MORRILL

FRANKLIN AWAKE!

New Sharon, Oct. 25, 1852.
Bro. WILEY. —We have secured the invaluable services of Rev. J. W. Logan, of Syracuse, N. Y., for two weeks including the one past, with such other help as we have among us, and are canvassing Franklin Co. thoroughly. Bro. Logan's soul stirring appeals are producing a great sensation, and many who seem half inclined to support the old parties have already come out for Hale and Julian. Bro. L. has already spoken seven times, and meetings are appointed for the afternoon and evening of every day this week the whole to conclude with a mass meeting at this place the Monday before Election. We shall rejoice to meet our friends from other counties at that meeting.

We mean to make a good report at the Ballot Box. See the notices of subsequent meetings.

Yours for the Slave,
Augustus F. Holt.

IS IT DONE? Have you made it certain that every man in town disposed to vote for freedom, will be at the polls? If not we entreat you—we beseech you to take your horse and carriage and spend a day in calling on all your doubtful townsmen. If any are unable to get out, help them. Will you not spend this little time for your enslaved countrymen? "As ye would, &c."

THINK OF THIS! The atrocious fugitive act disgraced the world. The people are now to act upon it. The old parties are avowedly for it; the Free Democracy clearly against it. The votes will be counted accordingly, and the whole civilized world waits to learn the result. There is no escaping the issue. What will the people say? On which side will YOU vote? Austria waits to hear.

CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.

These will receive one more paper, and we hope every man will renew. It would give the paper a noble lift. Keep the list good. Will our friends look to this town meeting day. Freedom is now going ahead.

We see that an Extra has been published, containing our articles respecting Gen. Pierce. What we have said is public property, which all have a right to use. It has been said with care and moderation and we see nothing to alter. But for the publication of the Extra we have no responsibility whatever.

We preferred to forego the means of wider self-defence rather than seem to be partial as between the parties.

As soon as the votes are counted strike for 1856!

See that your neighbors are not drawn off into compromises. We have had enough of them.

THE PROSPECT of a strong vote in Maine is increasing every day. Only get the voters out, and compromisers will see how finely matters are settled. Remember our vote now is the base for 1856.

We are under special obligations to our excellent friend, Joshua Bullen, Esq., of New Sharon, for one of the finest barrels of apples we ever used. It will make many a feast.

If Pierce gets drunk there is this consolation, he will be in the care of the slave power, which will see that he does not injure its interests. Perhaps he will do less mischief than if sober.

Clingman of N. C. is out against Scott, and the whigs urge free voters to support him on that account. As though we were to be turned aside by the notion of every individual slaveholder! Scott and his party are fully pledged to the South, and if a particular slaveholder deems him unfit to be trusted,—that he will cheat them, shall we call him a traitor for that? Are we to support every hunker to which one slaveholder excepts? Freemen have more self-respect. Away with all such stuff and stand by THE RIGHT.

CONCERT OF PRAYER.—The Anti-Slavery Concert will be held next Sabbath evening in the Abyssinian church at 7 o'clock. It will also be observed as an occasion of prayer for the voters of the country next Tuesday. All Christians are particularly invited.

YARMOUTH.

Meeting Wednesday afternoon and evening. Gen. Appleton and A. Wiley are to be there. Turn out.

AUBURN.

Meeting Thursday afternoon and evening. A. Wiley and others are to be there. Rally strong.

HALLOWELL.

Meeting Friday evening. Gen. Appleton and A. Wiley are expected. Have a rouser. Go from Augusta and Gardiner.

The Mormons are building up a dense city at Salt Lake, and extending their settlements in

Hear the Heroic Hale!!

In his speech at Worcester he said:—
"There are no efforts but two parties before the country at the present time. Upon the banner of the one (Democrat and Whig) are depicted the chains and scourges of slavery, fit emblems of its purposes, and under them is inscribed the word ENSLAVERY. Upon the banner of the other party (Free Democracy) are inscribed the words LIBERTY AND TRUTH."
"IT IS NO MATTER WHO (DEMOCRAT OR WHIG) SUCCEEDS IN THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN."
"If the Free Soil-Men of New England, and throughout the United States, will stand firm and united as one man, if they will STAND AS THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY HAVE STOOD IN TIMES PAST, READY TO RUSH ON WHERE BLOWS FALL THICKEST AND HARDEST, MY WORD FOR IT THE VICTORY WILL BE WON."
This sounds like Bonaparte at Lodi. There is no Van Buren here! This has ever been his position in public and in private. The friends of freedom have been fighting 12 years without a leader—now Heaven has given us THE MAN! The old Maccabean petition has been answered:
"And grant a leader bold and brave,
"Not to conquer, but to save."
Where's a coward or a deserter!

John P. Hale at the West.

Mr. Hale's tour in the West has been a triumphal march. Thousands on thousands flock to hear him, and are won to admiration by his ability, honesty and high moral bearing. We give a few items:
J. P. HALE.
We learn from a friend who has accompanied Mr. Hale through Michigan, and into Illinois, that all the meetings attended by him were large and enthusiastic—not a single failure. Hundreds at these meetings renounced their party associations, and avowed their determination to act hereafter with the Free Democracy.—Free Dem.

HALE AT THE WEST.
J. P. Hale carried Chicago by storm. The Clergymen were all out to hear him, and the young men of that city were out too. The effect produced by Hale was great.—Outsiders and partisans at that, admitted, that the young men were for Hale; that their hearts were enthusiastically roused; and that the Divines participated largely in the glorious cause, and the warmest sympathy for its noble champion. A clergyman present at the meeting—and not carried away by feelings—expressed us that Mr. Hale's mission, West, has been blessed, and that the Prairies are on fire.—Jh.

The Milwaukee Democrat and other papers in Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, &c., tell the same story. All this is seed for 1856 in good ground.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. HALE.

The Detroit Tribune, [Whig] of Oct. 7, has the following notice of Mr. Hale:
Hon. JOHN P. HALE'S SPEECH.

This distinguished gentleman addressed the Free Democracy at the Whig Club Room last evening, agreeably to previous announcement. The immense room was filled to its utmost capacity by our citizens of all parties, amongst whom were a large number of ladies.

We need scarcely say of Mr. Hale's speech that it was a powerful argument against the abominations of Slavery, and a skillful, masterly dissection of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law.

MR. HALE.

Last week Mr. Hale spent in Michigan, addressing immense meetings at Detroit, Ann Arbor, and other places. The enthusiasm in behalf of Free Principles in the Peninsular State is represented to be almost up to Ohio heat. This week Mr. Hale is in Wisconsin, where Free Soil is nothing but Free Soil.—The glorious freemen of that "Queen State of the West" will give the foremost champion of Freedom on this continent, a greeting worthy of him, of themselves, of the holiest cause ever committed to men. Next week he goes to Illinois, thence to Indiana, and then home.—Exchange.

Glorious Progress!

The prospects of freedom are most cheering in all directions. Activity, firmness, enthusiasm, are everywhere seen. Electoral Tickets are formed in New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, and North Carolina.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Oct. 21.—*Escape of fugitive Slaves.*—The most intense excitement prevails here in consequence of the escape of a number of fugitive slaves who arrived here last evening. The slaves were from Kentucky, and on their reaching this city they were escorted by their friends and a number of citizens to the steamer Arrow, immediately on the departure of which vessel, an attack was made to arrest them, but failed, owing to the interference of citizens of both colors, who prevented the slave catchers from taking the slaves ashore. After a sharp struggle, the slaves succeeded in escaping to Canada. The slave catchers consider the citizens are wholly responsible for the failure to execute the law.—*Transcript.*

MORE FREE PAPERS!

"THE FOR OF TYRANNY" is the title of a new paper, advocating the election of Hale and Julian recently established in Washington, Ohio. Its motto is, "The Best, slavery, must be slain," a motto befitting a "foe of tyranny!"

The "Banner of the Times," published at De Royter, Madison Co., N. Y., has hoisted the HALE and JULIAN flag.

THE WYOMING (N. H.) COUNTY MIRROR, heretofore Democratic, comes out in its last number for HALE and JULIAN. Push on the column.

ANOTHER!—A Free Soil paper, to advocate the election of Hale and Julian, printed in the Norwegian language, has recently been started at Chicago, where there are great numbers of Norwegian voters.

LOOK AT THIS.

The Norfolk Beacon, a whig paper of Virginia, in advocating the election of General Scott, says:
"A citizen of Petersburg, Va., writes to a gentleman of Macon, Ga., under date of the 2d ult., as follows:
"All his (Gen. Scott's) relations are slaveholders; his wife and children are interested in that species of property, and HE IS AS TRUE A SUPPORTER OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AS YOU OR I. I was at college with him, have been intimate with him forty-three years and have entire confidence in him in all respects. He told me as he told other friends, without reserve of secrecy, April last, that HE CONSIDERED THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW A MEASURE DUE FROM THE NORTHERN STATES TO THE SOUTHERN, AND THAT HE WOULD BE FALSE TO ALL THE OBLIGATIONS OF DUTY

Hurrah for Ohio.

The Cleveland True Democrat brings us cheering accounts from Northern Ohio. It states that Wade's majority for Congress in that district, will be over 1300. In noble old Geauga county, Wade had 317 majority over the aggregate of both the Whig and Democratic candidates. The Whigs and Democrats formed a coalition on their county ticket, and the Free Democracy thrashed them both handsomely.—In Lake county, a similar coalition was formed, and the Free Democracy served it as their brethren did that in Geauga. The True Democrat gives interesting details, for which we have no room. It introduces the returns as follows:
"Hurra for Northern Ohio! The fires of Freedom burn in her borders, and will be felt at Washington, and all over the country. Her people will not bow down before a tyrant, and will not allow an insolent Slave-Holder to rule them. They are free, and will work for Freedom.—Hurra for Northern Ohio! She will yetaven the State, and save it!"

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic wing of the slave power has carried Pennsylvania by some 12 or 15,000 as every body knew they would; and also 15 out of 25 members of Congress.—So it will go in November.

OHIO.—In that State the same party have succeeded, but their 26,000 majority of last year when sustaining free principles, is cut down to about 5 or 6000. Another reduction awaits it in November.

The Free vote, which only is worth anything, is not reported. But the noble Giddings is elected to Congress by 1837 over the whigs, and 1817 over the democrats. Every effort was made to defeat him. The now district was carefully planned for that purpose, whig officials at Washington sent out false charges of corruption against him, Horace Greeley, it is stated, was on the ground expecting for the same object, but he gloriously triumphed over all! Now he can say with still greater force to the serviles, "What are you going to do about it?"

Edward Wade, a noble old Liberty man, is elected in the Cleveland district. Several others came near it. Cheers for Ohio! Look out for November 2d.

VERMONT.—The Free Democracy of that State have just held a State Convention, which, says the Freeman, "was all the friends of freedom had any reason to anticipate." The vote for Governor stands thus:

Whole number of votes	48,218
Necessary for a choice	24,110
Brutus Fairbanks, whig	23,795
John Robinson, dem.	14,938
Lawrence Brainerd, free soil	9,416
Scattering	20

Fairbanks lacked 609 of an election, and is chosen by the legislature. The Free Democracy have about 40 members in the House. The whig speaker was not elected till the 24th ballot. That State will give a strong free vote in November.

THE PROTEST.

GIDDINGS' MAJORITY 1387!!

Wade's Majority 1291!!

The Cleveland Democrat says:
First, their districts were framed to defeat them. When made known, all the Hunkers said—"Gid is laid at last—no hope for him"—"Free Democracy is down."
Second, against Giddings, the contest was waged with a merciless ferocity, helped by Washington aid, and foreign intellect, and against Wade all the power of party with its keenest whip. In vain. Both have triumphed. The people have borne both into office against every odd, against wealth, against party, against all electioneering tricks, and spoken their protest against a Slave Democracy and a Slave Whiggery.
This is a victory. It will tell now, and tell in the future. Spread it abroad—tell it everywhere, that Wade has been elected by over twelve hundred majority, and Giddings over thirteen hundred; let it be known that the people of Northern Ohio hate Slavery, and never will sustain any party, that sympathizes with it; let it be proclaimed, that no side shall rule, in Ohio, which bows the knee to the Slave-Power.

THE STATE vote for Freedom was large.

THE OLD PARTIES DEIFIED.

An Incident—Fugitive Slave Law violated on Sunday.—Last Sabbath in Rev. Mr. Gillet's Church (Presbyterian) in this village, the Rev. Mr. Smith at the conclusion of the afternoon sermon announced to his audience, that five fugitive slaves including a mother and her two children only five weeks old, had just arrived in town on their way to Canada, and that they were destitute of means to complete their journey. He solicited a contribution for their benefit, and the congregation that whoever gave would receive himself liable to the penalties of the Fugitive Slave Law. He then inquired who would commence the violation of this law by passing round the congregation to receive contributions. In response to this call, a multitude of persons arose, and among them we noticed Dea. Uri Seeley, Dea. Holbrook, Judge Israel and Judge Harris. Thirty dollars was immediately raised, and among the contributors we observed our United States Senator, the Hon. S. P. Chase, Hon. E. S. Hamlin, of Columbus, Edward Wade, the Free Soil candidate for Congress in this district, (who were present), also our fellow-townsmen, the Hon. Reuben Hitchcock, one of the Judges of the District Court. Heartless politicians and "low law" priests will soon learn that there is a higher law than man-stealing, woman-whipping, baby-stealing, and God-defying enactments.—*Freelance* 2d. Sept. 23.

AMERICAN SLAVERY, BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

We extract the following remarks on American Slavery, from an article on the Presidential election in the *London Nonconformist*, edited by Edward Mill, Esq., M. P.:
"It is clear, then, that slavery is the Marplot of American politicians—the indolent element of every combination—the unbidden, Banquo-like guest at every caucus. The silence of leading men respecting it, is not less significant than their failure to denounce it. Their attempts to ignore the question itself are in editing contrast with their deference to its partizans. Abolition is to the rulers of the United States what Catholic Emancipation was to British kings and statesmen from 1800 to 1829. It has already spoiled more than one fine reputation, is breaking up successive organizations, and renders impossible an imperial policy. It is the palsy of the States, and the blot on the escutcheon of one-half of the States, and diminishes the enthusiasm of the other half. It embitters intercourse with the people of free countries, and exposes to reproach from despotic governments. It prevents America taking her just place of pride and power—among the nations of the earth—and makes her noblest children blush to own their parent. It compels the Northern States to violate the plainest dictates of humanity, and surrender the right of hospitality that belongs even to the Arab's tent. It sets the best citizens at enmity with the executive, and makes disobedience to law a solemn duty to the most peaceful section of the community. It limits the action of statesmen who seem born to earn

Gentlemen, will you hear a Woman?

The following eloquent appeal from the pen of Mrs. Nichols, of the Windham (Vt.) Democrat, we commend to "all whom it may concern," especially Christians.

How shall we vote?

Aye, freemen, how will you vote? That's the question. With your party? And what is the character of your party—that is, what are the works it is doing or intending to do? Is your party pledged to hold the peace—to be silent while the oppressed cry for help? Is it bound to turn a deaf ear when wrongs are open and robbery out for restitution? Is your party pledged to arm the oppressor and feed him, and help him, and fee him inrobbing man, woman and children of liberty, and all the rights essential to the successful pursuit of happiness, and the enjoyment of life? Then is your party destitute of every attribute and characteristic which badges God, whose angels and whose hand is always out-stretched to you—and it is akin to you to the Spirit of Evil who goeth about seeking whom he may devour.

Are you a professed christian—and do you flatter yourself that praying to the Father for the poor and afflicted, without helping them, will secure to you a better life at His bar, than you provide for them at the Father's bar? Do you flatter yourself that you are building up your people and supporting his honor, while trampling on the freedom of choice which he reposed in every human being—even though you may profess to desire their freedom?

Christian brother, you would present to the church of which you are a member, as a subject of discipline, any member who would aid or abet in the audacious conspiracy of the dollars worth of shoe-strings. You would demand for church discipline any member who should unjustly accuse another of theft, or be guilty, by misrepresentations, of separating husband and wife, or believing and teaching that one man can absolve another's sins, and discharge another's duty to God and his neighbor. How then are you less a proper subject of church discipline, when you conduct such a conspiracy, which claims that man can hold property in man, to the suffering in fact, and forcibly, the marriage relation; to the setting aside of every act required by God and dictated by the nature of man, expressive of love to God and his brother? You would exclude from church membership the man who should live in the relation of husband without the sanction of legal forms; but do you less than follow such violations of morality when, by your vote, you consent to hold your peace, and to aid, as good citizens, in returning men and women to a condition precisely the same? "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these," ye are guilty of the sin. God is not mocked; the world is not deceived into accepting such works for christianity; and as long as we are in the world, we are in the present and future ages of the world, God will draw his blessing from those who worship him with lip-service, and forget that only in laboring for humanity can they do those works without which faith is dead.

We ask again, Christian freemen, for whom will you vote? Remember that by your vote you represent the interests of others as well as your own. Those who exercise the right of representation act for themselves in the proportion of less than one eighth. All the women and children and slaves of the land, are bought and sold, and fixed in their moral or physical estate, or both, by the voters of the land. No soul shall follow that policy which honors the God you worship, of the God you obey—for the laws which you accept as from your God, bind the women and children and slaves of the land; and they must obey or suffer—aye, and suffer, if you choose to obey a God of injustice—to let the robber pursue his unlawful prey; to put arms in his hands and bind the victim for his freedom; to bear in your own souls the image of the God you serve. Is he a Redeemer, a Saviour—or is he a slave-maker and slave-hunter?

THAT'S THE WORD!!

The Cleveland Democrat thus sounds the trumpet note—the note by which alone we triumph:
"Away with all illusions! Out with all compromises! We stand upon our principles. We will neither ask nor give quarter. From no side, covering before the Slave Power, towards no party, against no man, will we compromise. We will, we can, we give a look, or pledge a word, of support or sympathy.
Our action is onward and upward. For Freedom alone we stake; and we cannot, and will not stop, to consider degrees of severity, or the contrasts of obedience, in the two old parties, to that Slave Power. It is enough for us to know, that they are doing in, deep down in the heart of an infamous slavishness and of dogmatic action thick-coated with the mud of an ignoble cowardice, alike forgetful of self-respect and right. And knowing this, we will go right on, after the example of our fathers, and in their manner and spirit, speak, act, for Humanity, with a heart and purpose and will large and loving as Humanity itself, and immovable as the rocks. All is clear. No yielding, no compromise, no parleying, no hesitation, with, or for, any side that may have a self-proffered for Freedom, and an obedience to Slavery. All is decided. Our noble candidate has said that there is only one path to liberty, and all earnest and honest men will follow it. Whatever comes, whether we may happen there, there is, and there can be, no hesitation even, in resisting alike the Whig and Democratic parties, while linked together in purpose, and one in will, in favor of all that the Slave Power now demands. Prepare, then, for the battle of November, and let freemen speak for Freedom, without wavering, and with a voice thoughtful, on principle. Up, and to the fight, men who will carry out that principle. Yield not to appeals, or prayer, of party, or of the partizan, which shall sacrifice it, but, as if all rested on the result of your effort, bend alike the trimmer and the defiant foe, and strike boldly, strike steadily, strike always, for the Right and those who sustain it."

A TRUE RELIGIOUS PAPER.

